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Vol. XIII.

RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 15TH, 1886

Number 8

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MERICAN LEGATION .- 157, Run das Larqueetras, THOMAS J. JARVĪS Minister

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N B—All notices should be sent to the Clock

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157 Run dat Luvingenat

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153 A. Run dat Luvingenat

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R. A.L. W. A.L. S.

DOW PRORO II.—Through Express: Uppeared, leaves Rio at 5.4. m; arriving at Barra (juncion) in 1724 a.m. Estre Rios (central lian) egi5.8 m. Ladyette (Paleull Soop im., Ports Novo threach from Fatte Rios) (1233 a.m., Cachonai 6.8 Paulo bracel II. (1432 m. S. 60 Paulo 6 per S. P. & Rio R. R. 6. p. m. Demusorat/keaves Kio Paulo 6 per s. P. & Rio R. R. 6. p. pm. porting at Barra 432 and Rio 653. p. pm. Connecte with Velections line an Desengano: Rio das Flores lin: at Commercio, União Miscina line at Serraia; Octe de Minas (S. João d'El Rey) line at Sito: Leopolding line at Porto Nove; and S. Parlo and Rio 653. p. pm. Cachonia for a Cachoria Lancia (Express: Uprosov.), leaves Rio at 6 a.m.; arriving at Barra at opó a.m.; Entre Rios 1253 p. m.; Porto Novo 530 p.m. Cachoria foco p.m. Damurmani, leaves Cachoria at 650 a.m.; arriving at Barra 410 p.m. and at Rio at 530 p.m., and 3 p.m., the first going to Entre Rios and the second to Barra 100 praty. CANTAG LALOR R. — Leaves Nitheroly (San', Amara 1783 a.m., arriving at Nova Fiburgo 11200 p.m., Return train leaves Macnos 815, Cordeiro 910 and Nova Fiburgo 11200 p.m., arriving at Nova Fiburgo 11200 p.m., arriving at Nitheroly 255 p.m. Return train leaves Macnos 815, Cordeiro 910 and Nova Fiburgo 11200 p.m., arriving at Nitheroly 255 p.m. Return train leaves Macnos 815, Cordeiro 910 and Nova Fiburgo 11200 p.m., arriving at Nitheroly 255 p.m. Return train leaves Macnos 815, Cordeiro 910 and Nova Fiburgo 11200 p.m., arriving at Richeroly 255 p.m. Return train leaves Macnos 815, Cordeiro 910 and Nova Fiburgo 11200 p.m., arriving at Rotheroly 255 p.m. Return train leaves Macnos 815, Cordeiro 910 and Nova Fiburgo 11200 p.m., arriving at Rotheroly 255 p.m. Return train leaves Macnos 815, Cordeiro 910 and Nova Fiburgo 11200 p.m., arriving at Rotheroly 255 p.m.

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CORCOVADO R. R.—Trains leave the Stanion at Cosme
CORCOVADO R. R.—Trains leave the Stanion at Cosme
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Rosaio, No. 13, froa to to pim.

Dr. Alexandre Calaza—Surgeon and Physician—
Office, Ria Primeiro de Margo No. 22. From 1 to 3 p. in.
Residence, Ria de S. Francisco Xanter No. 47.

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of the month.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 15th, 1886.

THERE is so much of misconception among many of our Brazilian contemporaries in regard to the position of foreign journalists in this country, that it seems almost a hopeless task to discuss the question further. Some of them openly advocate the expulsion of all unfavorable critics, while a large majority of them arc continually reminding us that we are guests who are doing a dishonorable thing by abusing the hospitality so generously extended to us. Both of these positions are clearly indefensible. It is true that no express permission is accorded by law for the publication of foreign journals in Brazil, but at the same time that privilege has been exercised for so many years without restraint that the right to publish such journals may now be claimed as conceded. Open permission to do a certain thing for half a century, more or less, is a practical recognition of the right involved, and in equity a government can not go back upon such a recognition without committing a grave injustice. And more than this, it is known that the government has not only been friendly to the publication of foreign journals in this country, but it has actually paid them large subsidies for rendering certain stipulated services. If, now, the publication of such a paper was not permitted by law, then how could the government give it public aid? And if the right was an open question, untouched by specific legislation, may we not consider that such official encouragement and assistance is a specific acknowledgement of its existence? Under these circumstances it seems clear that foreign journals here are amenable only to the laws and regulations affecting the native press, and that they can not be held accountable to any other authority nor for any other offense than those to which Brazilian journalists are subjected. If we mistake not, the constitution of this country guarantees the liberty of the press, and holds it answerable only for sedition, or inciting to sedition, and for offences against public morals. There is no warrant in the law, nor is it implied, for the suppression or admonition of a foreign journal for criticising the political institutions, or the manners and customs of the country. It may be an indiscretion, or an exhibition of bad taste, but it can not be either an infraction of the law, nor a violation of any act of hospitality The foreigner who comes here to engage in trade, or in any industry, or in journalism, is not a guest, for he eats the bread and

enjoys the shelter provided by his own industry, and breathes the air and drinks the water provided by Him who knows no national bounds. In this day of free international intercourse, which the Brazilian enjoys to the fullest degree elsewhere, there is no warrant for the exclusion of foreigners from any country except for causes affecting public order and public morals. The nation who seeks intercourse abroad and who opens its own doors for foreign industry and capital, is bound to protect every foreigner in all his personal and property rights just as fully and impartially as it does those of its own citizens. It follows, therefore, that when a foreigner, be he a journalist or not, sees fit to discuss any political or social question, and in so doing expresses an unfavorable opinion, such act is no more a violation of law or propriety than were the same done by a native. As for ourselves, we have never considered our enterprise in the light of a lavor granted, nor one in which we are placed under special and extraordinary obligations. We have believed the field of journalism to be as open as that of trade, and under that belief we have written our honest opinions just as we would have done elsewhere. We do not claim infallibility for our opinions, but thus far they have been strictly our own and worth all that our own personal information and ability could give them. The moment, however, the invisible hand of authority insists on directing our pen, that value will no longer exist. No honest government need fear an honest criticism, and no self-respecting people will ever do the cowardly thing of expelling a critic from their midst because he differs from them in opinion. We have thus far held ourselves accountable for all our published opinions, good, bad and indifferent, and we have never let our columns to masked slanderers; what we have believed, we have said; -and there the matter rests.

AFTER an examination of the injuries received by the slave girl Ednarda at the hands of her mistress, a commission of physicians have decided that the girl is seriously disabled from the blows received about the head and eyes, and that she is entitled to damages to the amount of 5,000\$ And on this investigation, in addition to the testimony connected with the case of the dead slave girl Joanna, the police authorities will base their prosecution of the heartless woman now in custody. It would seem that these two girls have been subjected to the most barbarous tortures for the last three years, of which beatings have been the least cruel of all. One of them has died from her injuries, while the other is dis-figured and injured for life. What punishment will be meted out by the authorities for these illegal and inhuman cruelties can not easily be predicted, for it has thus far been the custom to make a pretense of investigation and then to quietly hush up the whole matter. So far as we know there is not a single case on record where a master has been punished for cruelty to his Should the courts be able to establish in this case the practice of awarding heavy pecuniary damages for the injuries inflicted, a considerable advance will be made, for it will be much easier to get a verdict of this character from a jury, or from a judge, than one imposing imprison-Cruel as masters and mistresses may be, it in no wise affects their social standing, and such a degradation as imprisonment like a common criminal can not therefore be expected. In this case no punishment can be too severe, but as the social standing of the people concerned is high, it is probable that the award of damages will open an easy escape from the difficulty.

in the midst of all the controversies which have sprung from them, the "Sociedade Protectora dos Animaes Inferiores" has maintained a very discreet silence. It has been carrying on a sympathetic correspondence with sister societies in Enrope and America and has somehow impressed people elsewhere that Brazil is in no sense behind the world in its efforts to protect the helpless against ill-treatment and brutality. There has been no stint of compliment and sentiment, and letters have gone out which filled the breasts of humane workers elsewhere with profound admiration and respect. And yet, though the streets of this city are filled with instances of cruelty to animals, not one single arrest has yet been made, not one single interference has yet been recorded, and not one special agent has been appointed to carry out the praiseworthy aims of the society. It is true that some prominent people have been made honorary members of the society, and that much has been said of the need and noble influence of this humane work-but thus far the whole thing has been done with pen and ink. The Brazilian society for the protection of animals, like Brazilian promises for the protection of slaves, exists on paper only, and it serves no other purpose than the advertising of a few self-seeking individuals. This society is largely composed of slaveholders whose feelings are never excited by the cruelties inflicted upon helpless human beings, but whose volatile sympathies are instinctively won by the stories of cruelties inflicted upon animals in some other parts of the world. That they will ever interfere with hard task-masters here, no one believes No one even thinks that they will ever interfere to save one of their own animals from the lash of a servant. Aside from this, however, the incongruity of associating humane sentiments for animals in a society where no such feeling exists for enslaved human beings, is something which must strike genuine philanthropists with wonder, What can Mr. Bergh think of a society which has no protest to make against the heart-rending cruelties inflicted on the slave girls Eduarda and Joanna, but is filled with virtuous rhetorical indignation against the flogging of a cart horse in the street? Mr. Bergh will probably think-just as we do-that the Brazilian society for prevention of cruelty to animals is a gigantic humbug, and that until slavery is abolished its efforts can better be directed toward the amelioration of the condition of the men, women and children of an enslaved and horribly abused tace.

DURING all these painful disclosures, and

Few among the foreign population are aware of the great advantages Brazil posesses over other countries as a field for the immigrant and with the praiseworthy jutention of calling the attention of possible immigrants to these advantages, we have translated to the best of our poor ability a leading article from A Vanguarda, a journal of this city, to which we venture to call the attention of our readers. This journal was extremely severe on Dr. Poli's silly criticism upon the country, referred to in our last issue, and has apparently shown trop de zêle. Therefore an attempt at the amende honorable is made, with the result to be deduced from the article. Useful, rational and instructed immigration is desirable, and such should be so mingled with our social body as to become indistinguishable and have all its efforts concentrated upon the improvement of the Justre and riches of the Empire. Lame halt and blind, madmen and such as are not instructed, are dispensible. Religious liberty even reaches licence in Brazil, and should be restricted to such forms of worship as in a discussion would lead to the

renewal of the Inquisition, an occasional auto da fé, and such like cogent reasons for the changing of religious oninions, would probably meet the views of the proposed immigrant. How kindly the immigrant is received and cherished here, how great his liberty in writing and speaking in defense of his rights, what persecutions from North and Southern Spanish Americans he escapes by immigrating to Brazil, are all eloquently demonstrated by a comparison of the immigration statistics of Brazil with those of the United States and the River Plate republics. A Vanguarda wants no disguised enemies to come into Brazil, only friends are to come; but if a few more articles of the tenor of that we have translated are published by this stimulator of immigration, no friends to Brazil will exist, and if enemies should come they may not be disguised. What the immigrant may require, or what he may think, are evidently of no interest to our ingenuous colleague.

NATURAL though it may be, the success of the late loan of £6,000,000 seems to have caused some of our local colleagues to lose their heads. One of these asks; why should the loan have been covered five-fold if this country is, as has been represented, struggling with deficits and is in a deplorable financial condition? We might answer that applications for five times the amount of a lean for £ 6,000,000 does not mean, in any manner, that the borrower could raise £ 30,000,000. It is well known that the credit of Messrs. Rothschild is to a great extent a protection for any loans raised under their auspices; hence the investor, who may desire to secure £5,000 and is aware that the proposals for the loan in question will undoubtedly be considerable, will make his bid for £15,000, £20,000, of even £30,000, for the purpose of securing, in the division, the amount he desired at first to obtain. This explains the, hy no means uncommon, occurrence that the loan was covered five-fold. The foreign loan was a success, and the strict secrecy of its negotiation was a feature so unknown as as regards former transactions of a similar character, that we cannot but believe it must have been inspired from abroad. Now, the treasury authorities have considered it necessary to deny, albeit not formally, that any intention is entertrined to raise an internal loan, and reasoning by analogy, we might suppose that as secrecy succeeded so well with the foreign, so it is to be supposed will it succeed with an internal loan. That rumors of some such operation as an issue of stocks, or bonds, here was under consideration at the Treasury is proven by the drop in apolices, and the belief that it has been abandoned is shown by the subsequent advance. But why should the issue of an internal loan be abandoned? And can the Treasury dispense with such an operation? These are questions which our colleagues do not appear to discuss. On the 27th February, when the banks closed their books, the Treasury owed:

Therefore an attempt at the amende honorable is made, with the result to be deduced from the article. Useful, rational and instructed immigration is desirable, and such should be so mingled with our social body as to become indistinguishable and have all its efforts concentrated upon the improvement of the lustre and riches of the Empire. Lame, halt and blind, madmen and such as are not instructed, are dispensible. Religious liberty even reaches licence in Brazil, and should be restricted to such forms of worship as in a discussion would lead to the victory of the belief of *A Vanguarda*. A

ing an internal loan? If the London market is so confident in the solidity of Brazilian credit that it loans £6,000,000 at about 51/4 per cent. per annum, certainly the country should furnish the government with 80,000,000\$ at 5 per cent; and that the Rio market alone could raise this sum is shown by the balance of deposits in the banks, which amount to some 138,000, 000\$, or if those held by the English banks be deducted, to about 124,000,000\$. Little if any of this money is carning more than 5 per cent., and we venture to think a considerable proportion of it much less. Does it not seem, therefore, a certainty almost that a call from the Treasury upon the public for subscriptions to a national loan would be met with enthusiasm? At this point a doubt assails us. The interest of the banks is that, not the public but themselves should take such an issue of debt as would be placed on our market, and as our capitalists are to a great extent also shareholders in these banks a combination arises of so great strength that without some understanding with it by the Treasury the issue of a national loan might possibly prove as great a fiasco, as the floating of the foreign loan was a success. Therefore let the loan be given to the banks in exchange for the evidences of the lloating debt, allowing them a moderate compensation and thus relieve the balance sheets of these items of Treasury bills and account current. If the minister does decide upon an internal loan, it is to be ardently hoped that the lenders, be they who they may, will rigorously insist upon the contemplation of a sinking fund, and not impose an irreducible burden upon the many, for the benefit of the few.

THERE has been lately much complaint in regard to the arbitrary practices of the police, both in regard to the exercise of authority on the part of the higher officials and to the assumption of authority on the part of those entrusted with the difficult task of patrolling the streets. That there are frequent and flagrant causes for these complaints can not be denied, but at the same time we are inclined to think that our colleagues are placing too much of the blame on irresponsible shoulders. The prime cause of all these abuses is not the police officer, but the police law. As every officer well knows, and will readily admit, the laws governing the police and affecting the petty offenses which they are called upon to repress, are extremely weak and defective. They cripple the force where it should have more discretionary power, and grant arbitrary powers where police interference should be jealously restricted. The chief, instead of being an exucutive authority solely, is charged with judicial functions also, from which arises the necessity of appointing a judicial functionary to that post instead of a man of strong organizing and administrative ability. An arrest means an inquiry before a delegado or subdelegado of police, who exercises semi-judicial functions also, and then imprisonment for months until a jury trial can be had. And in many cases this preliminary imprisonment is more than the oftense calls for upon conviction. The need of this city is a police court with summary powers of conviction or acquittal, before which all police arrests must be presented without delay. For trifling offenses sentence should be pronounced at once, while for those entitled to a formal trial the police justice can formally commit them to prison. This will not only relieve the jury courts of an immense amount of petty business, but it will improve the morale of the police force by insuring the prompt punishment of petty offenders, or a reprimand where an officer has exceeded his authority. Then, in addition to this, pose do they serve? The children amusement for the revolutions at the Plate begin by the sack of foreigners' property. The unmigrant for the

the government should secure a better class of men for the force, who should be better paid and should be entitled to promotion for service and ability. With these necessary changes we are inclined to think that the police service of the city will be so greatly improved that many of the abuses now complained of will cease to exist.

THE CARNIVAL.

Now that Carnival is over and its events are still fresh in mind, would it not be well for thoughtful Brazilians to take the whole matter into serious consideration and determine whether it is a custom worthy of further protection and encouragement? This year there were no exceptionally great expenditures, nor no serious disturbances, for which reason the subject may be fairly judged on its merits. No one, we think, will be hardy enough to claim for it any merit as a religious observance, though its occurrence is fixed by one of the most solemn seasons in the Roman Catholic Church. So far as any religious or moral influence goes, its observance is antagonistic to them all, for its excesses and vices are subversive of everything good and pure, If, however, it is permitted as a popular recreation, then why not confine it strictly to that and place it within bounds which will prevent the moral and physical injuries which result from its present observance. A popular day of recreation which endangers health through dangerous exposures to the heat of a tropical summer, or which deadens moral perceptions through the open display of vice, is very far from being beneficial to any people. So far as any practical observation can go, the Carnival season amounts simply to this: the expenditure of large sums of money for the figures, dresses, conveyances, lights and other accessories of the public processions, the consumption of much time and money in preparations, the waste of further large sums on bisnagas, costumes and other frivolons things for use during the three days' festivities, the senseless masquerading of the streets in dominoes and hideons masks, blowing trumpets, talking in falsetto voices and doing grotesque things which would even shame the monkeys whom it is supposed are being initated by rational human heings, and then the giving of public balls whose excesses, indecencies and vices are past all description.

We are far from claiming that there is nothing good in all these practices, but as they are carried out in this city we have yet to find one single reason which can be adduced in their favor. They are extravagantly costly, and much of the money put into them is a dead loss, as it is not reproductive and the objects upon which it is expended are absolutely valueless when the occasion has passed. So far as spectacular processions are concerned, they may serve good purposes, but as for the processions which parade the streets of Rio de Janeiro, what are to be seen? Here and there a good hit at some local event, but for the most part crude, meaningless figures, and plentifully scattered throughout the whole the semi-nude figures of notorious courtezans! In fact the exhibition of these women seated in open carriages beside the young men of the societies who seem to consider it a triumph to have their associations thus publicly advertised, is clearly the chief part of every procession. Now, what influence must such a spectacle have? Is there one single educating, purifying idea in the whole spectacle? And is it a thing which parents can afford to have paraded before their children's eyes?

As for the street scenes during the three days of Carnival, what possible rational purof throwing water upon people, or squirting perfumed water into people's faces, or of jabbering unintelligible things to every one who will listen, or of putting on a big nose and pair of spectacles, or covering the face with pieces of black court plaster and then solemnly parading the streets with the air of a man in disguise, and of filling the doors and windows of the principal streets for three mortal days wearily trying to find amusement-where is the sense of it all? For the time spent and the money paid ont, where is the return?

And, then, the public balls at all the theatres !-- those exhibitions of vulgarity and vice which would shame even the harlots and libertines of old Babylon! Where is the need, or good of these? Better, far better would it be for the government of Brazil to build dancing halls, hire musicians and give respectable balls to the people at the public expense, than to permit such debanches as these! They are scenes not to be described to polite ears nor to be pictured to modest eyes, yet for four nigh's twenty or more of them were in full blast in this city! Thousands of people took part in them, and thousands more went to look on and enjoy the spectacle, and from any one of these we should like to hear one single word of honest commendation. It is impossible that such revels can take place without corrupting public morals. great majority of the women and nearly as great a percentage of the men frequenting these places are vicious, and they look upon Carnival as a season of unbridled license. And the way they improve their opportunities is enough to fill one with horror and disgnst!

Seriously, is there no duty resting upon those in power in regard to these disgraceful festivities? Does the government and polite society of Brazil look upon them as innucent and harmless? or, if not, do they consider themselves unaccountable for the harm which certainly results? Can a good and stable government ever be built upon such a stratum of licensed vice and immoralty? These are questions which our Brazilian friends well do will to take into serious consideration.

A Panenarda, Feb. 11. FOREIGNERS IN BRAZIL.

In some provincial papers we have met with exaggerated appreciations of, apparently, the echoof inalignant interpretations given by some of the journals of this city to our expressions, and to these of our rolleagues, used against press alms committed among us by some of the imprudent or senseless among our guests.

For our part, we can positively affirm that we have always applanded useful immigration and wished its ample intervention in the intellectual and economic the emutry.

We were not, certainly, of those who, in the press, lnoked upon its arrival in the Empire as an exploration of the coffee land, nor did we desire to reduce it to a political nullity. We too well feel the warmth of this century of international sociabil ity, to deny to our intellectual life the assistance tional and educated immigration.

We are certain that no country in America offers greater security for life, for property, for political and civil liberty, than does the Brazilian Empire, and as to religious liberty, we see, unfortunately that so far does this go amongst us that even the abominable atheistic and materialist ideas appear

Upon this point we would desire that religious heliefs he more restricted, more positive in their earship, when the strife, for the truth would result in the triumph of our convictions.

Among us the immigrant meets an easy and benevolent reception from our people, natives and foreigners, takes a part in all the struggles of our ocial life, he writes and publishes what may be in defense of his rights, and is so welded in the social hody that frequently he is indistinguishable from the native-horn. Here he does not pass through those persecutions, suffer those injustices, that hatred o ace, or of sect, of which he is a victim in North America, and principally in those states of South America that are of Spanish origin. Almost always

gaúcho is always a gringo, that is a repulsive person. Our country population, on the contrary, receive with the greatest kindness the new-comer, that is the immigrant.

Fullowing the instincts of our national character, we would desire that immigration he so mingled in our social hody, that it should with all its strength he concentrated upon the lustre and riches of our nationality. The evil for us is that a part of the immigration is transitory and returns to its native land with its capital and with its personal forces.

We blame the excesses of irrational guests for that same reason that an individual repels the man he has received with kindness into his house and who repays him with ingratitude and insult. want an immigration of friends to Brazil and not that al disguised enemies.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

From the Buenos Aires Standard February 27

-Engineer Albertini, who was appointed by the government to analyse some of the anriferons soil from Cape Virgin, states that it is even richer in gold than that of California.

-The state of things in Banda Oriental has hrought grist to the mill of the M. V. Italian cousul. 'His Excellency' has sold 18,000 papeletas within the past six weeks. Here the Italian con-sul is also doing a good husiness in the same line.

-There is a nice kettle of fish at Navarro. Thousands of dollars and vouchers have disappeared from the town archives, the victims being chiefly widows and children, many of whom are reduced to beggary through their inheritance having been filched.

—The latest movements in the English squadron here are: Ready and Stork have been ordered up river to protect English interests in Paysanda Finlie still remains in Montevideo. and Concordia. whilst the Ruby lies at single anchor in Colonia, ready at a moment's notice to reader assistance in any quarter.

The official value of imports passed through the Rosario custom house for the month of January amounts to \$1,128,100 m/n, and for exports 662,541. No more eloquent proof of the great progress this city is making can be given than this. Five or six years ago it would require a twelve months' husiness to make up these figures.

-The other day some English engineers while inspecting an old house in Yapeyú in the province old walls, and in which on exploring they found Corrientes, discovered an aperture in one of the some very ancient relics, an image of San Ignacio de Loyala, a cutting in wood of St. Mark and a box containing silver and gold coins of centuries gone by. The images are real works of art and must have come from a high school. These relics are supposed to have been buried by the Jesuits who were the first settlers there.

-The revolution in the Banda Oriental is the event of the fortnight. It is probable before our next packet review the revolutionary forces will have met the government troops in the neigh, boundwood of Salto, and the result of the first encounter, if favorable to the rehels, will lead to a long struggle. On the other hand, should the government troops be victorious, then the affair will be of short duration. In the opinion of many very experienced people the present is one of the set serious movements, and with ample resources. Men of good position here have thrown up every-thing in aid the cause which is headed by General Arredondo, and from the great number of respectable parties who have joined the movement we should say that patrintism is their chief motive. The state of the Banda Oriental and of Montevideo owing to the civil war may better be imagined han described. Business is at a standstill, and the steamers bring up nightly from Montevideo crowds of the most respectable citizens, who come up to Buenns Ayres to escape the dangers of a state of siege, etc. The Santos government is, however, very strong, and is essentially a military government, and many think that the rumpus will lead to very serious questions between the Argentine and Brazilian governments.

-According to the Argentine Times the first encounter between the insurgent and the gov-ernment troops in Uruguay took place in the woods of Santa Lucia. The insurgents were under the command of Col. Pampillon, and the rovernment force was nucler Commissary Calleros. The latter, though more numerous than the refiels, were completely routed.

-Avenida Alvear is the fashionable street of the town, and yet in the heart of it there is a hrutal exhibition in full swing, where birds and animals are buried in the earth, except the head, and then are shot at by two legged brutes. The attention of Mayor Alvear has been called to the matter, and he said it should be suppressed, but still the brutal, disgusting business goes on Colonel Bosch ought to know it, and then it would be shut up at short notice -Herald

PROVINCIAL NOTES

- -The February receipts of the Porto Alegre custom house were 321,670\$711.
- The government has authorized an expenditure of 20,000\$ on property attached to the Victoria custom house.
- —The balance on deposit at the government savings bank in Bahia amounts to 2,325,642\$260, divided among 7,764 depositors.
- —The Victoria, Espirito Santo, custom house receipts in February were 26,030\$131, and those of the meza de rendas 10,434\$470.
- —The São Paulo provincial assembly is considering a project for the construction of a new building for the reception of immigrants.
- —According to a provincial contemporary, the province of Minas Geraes will liberate 6,940 sexagenarian slaves under the Saraiva Cotegipe act.
- —The January receipts of the Santa Catharina custom house amounted to 75,691\$630, or 17,005\$802 more than in the same month of last year-
- —The February receipts of the Pernambuco custom house amounted to 657,124\$524. of the recebedoria 48,966\$226 and of the consulado 127,712\$076.
- —A child of six years fell down in a church procession at Alagoinhas, Bahia, on the 21st ult., and was literally trampled to death under the feet of the people.
- —The February receipts of the São Paulo postoffice amounted to 8,520\$510 for the city and 24,-074\$260 lor the rest of the province, against 7,567\$200 and 21,293\$740 respectively in the same month of last year.
- ---Up to the most recent report the province of Rio Grande do Sul lnd liberated 1,406 slaves under the operations of the Rio Branco law at a total cost of 771,484\$173, of which 130,555\$55 were contributed by the slaves themselves.
- —The Americane, of Santa Luzia do Carangola, Minas Geraes, complains that that city is full of all kinds of idle occupations, of which gambling predominates. Crimes, as a consequence, are frequent and the jail is overflowing with criminals.
- —A jury at Mar de Hespanha has acquitted a 14 year old girl who killed her father last year in typing to protect herself against an attempt on his part to ruin her. The presiding judge did not appeal the case, thus indirectly applauding her
- —Our newsy colleague O Bispendynin, of the 7th inst., says that, "within a few days 3 or 4 midviduals, who were addicted to the excessive use of liquors, have died crazy in Leopoldina." It is our opinion that drunkenness is increasing in Brazil.
- —On the 22nd ult, the president of Alagóas invited various officials, merchants and journalists to the palace where he explained to them that the finances of the province are in a most critical state. The probable deficit for the current fiscal year is 300,000\$.
- —According to the Montar Campista there are 1,937 slaves over 65 years of age in the municipality of Campos, all of whom are free under the new law. The number between 60 and 65 years, who are subject to a time-service of three years, is about 2,000.
- —São Paulo is now being raided by a gang of theeves and burglars. The police are, of course, quite helpless and do nothing to check the erminals. A few Colt's revolvers, properly distributed and judiciously used, will probably meet the emergency.
- —The printing office of the Valle do Sapucahy at Pouso Alegre, Minas Geraes, was attacked and burned on the 2nd inst, by a partizan mob headed by the delegado and subdelegado of police. A liberal deputy visiting the place on business was driven out of town.
- —The president of Alagóas has requested the Royal Mail Packet Co. to agree to a reduction in the subsidy received from that province for the Macetó call, because of the critical state of the provincial finances. The subsidy now paid is 25,000\$ per annum.
- —Eight of the leading journalists of São Paulo are Fortuguese, who have never been naturalized. And up to the present time no one has thought of criticising their motives, nor doubting their good intentions because of their being foreigners. Vet the Vanguanta would have all foreign journalist forbidden to discuss Brazilian political affairs!
- —The province of Minas Geraes has liberated 4,230 slaves under the Rio Branco law, at a total cost of 3,509,437\$, of which 149,375\$ were contributed by the slaves themselves. This gives the high average price of \$20\$, which, with the law proportion contributed by the slaves, shows that Minas is not much given to "sickly sentimentality" on the subject of slavery.

- -There were 1276 cattle killed to supply the São Paulo market in February.
- —Up to the present time 355 slaves have been liberated in Santa Catharina under the Rio Branco law at a total cost of 158,228\$710, of which the slaves contributed 13,667\$620 from their own savings.
- —While the Royal Mail packet was at Santos recently two Spanish passengers got into a quarrel, when one of them stahbed the other with a knife, killing him almost instantly. The assassin was turned over to the local authorities.
- —The lieutenant of police in Park whose defalcation was notised in our last, and who afterwards took the daily papers to task for defaming his character, has suddenly disappeared. Another defalcation of 300% has been discovered. After the discovery of the first, this gallant officer explained everything to the satisfaction of his superior, returned a part of the money taken, and was then charged with a reorganization of a branch of the police service—all of course in the interests of good order and honest government!
- —The Temps of Rio Claro, São Paulo, is trying to induce the municipal council to compel all the drivers of ox carts to grease their axles so as to stop their infernal squeaking, but thus far without success. There is a very prevalent belief among country people that this squeaking encourages the oxen, and consequently the axles are never greased. In fact the londer and more piercing the squeak, the more valuable the cart. To the unaccustomed ear this demoniacal squeaking is a positive torture, which, once heard, will never be forgotten.
- —A terrible suicide is reported from Corumbá, Matto Grosso. A Paraguayan woman had been living many years with a Brazilian pay officer in the navy, and had several children by him which she educated with the greatest care. Not long since she besought him to legitimize the children by marriage, which he refused to do. She then determined to kill herself, and to that end saturated her clothing with spirits of turpentine and aloshol to which she set fire. Her death was one of the greatest agony, yet she endured it without a groan. For the anthor of this desperate act there is, unfortunately, no punishment!
- —According to the relatorio of the president of Rio Grande do Sul the official valuations of the exports from that province during five years are as follows:

1879-80	18,868,991\$378
1880-81	18,058,855 670
1881-82	16,462,945 314
1882-83	16,892,870 641
1883-84	18,646,618 252

The leading articles of export are hides, jerked beef, grease, wool, leal tobacco, beans, Indian corn, maté, etc. Wheat was once an article of considerable export, and it is thought that with proper encouragenent wheat and wine can be made the two principal productions of the province.

RAILROAD NOTES

- -New milk cans of the most approved kind have been ordered from Enrope for use on the Dom Pedro II line
- Recent heavy rains have caused considerable damage to the Paulo Affonso railway, which will require urgent repairs.
- The Provincia de S. Paulo is informed that the next dividend of the Paulista line will be 11\$300 per share, or 11.3 per cent.
- —The December traffic receipts of the Sobral (government) railway were 6,636\$500 and expenses 12,500\$255; deficit 5,863\$695.
- —The Mogyana company has a car fitted up specially for its engineering staff, with seats, sofas and tables. The idea is an excellent one.
- —A telegram to the Fornal do Commercio, published on the 11th, advises that all the property of the Minas Central (Pitanguy) railway had been embargoed.
- —A construction train locomotive got off the rails on the Timbó branch railway, Bahia, on the Zand ult., when the driver and everyone on the train jumped for their lives. Seeing the locomotive continue to run on the ties, the driver tried to jump on to shut off steam, when the machine suddenly toppled over upon him, killing him instantly.
- The total receipts and expenditures of the Sobral (government) railway, of Ceará, compared with those of the preceding year, were as follows:

with those of the preceding year, were as follows:

1885 1884

Receipts 50,431\$146 63,097\$105

Expenditures 143,877 761 150,150 655

Deficit..... 93,446\$615 86,153\$550
The road was built under the sécea regime.
In 1881 an extension of 56 kilometres was opened to traffic, and in 1883 its present extension of 128.9 kilometers was put under traffic, since when the receipts have steadily diminished.

- —The January receipts of the S. Carlos do Pinhal line amounted to 44,610\$590 and expenditures to 21,284\$030, leaving a halance of 23,320\$560.
- —The minister of agriculture authorized, on the 8th, the S. Paulo and Rio de Janeiro company to construct a branch 1,200 metres long from kilometer 80 of the trunk line to the parish church at Penha, and to charge the cost to traffic expenses.
- —An accident occurred to a ballast train on the Conde d'Eu railway, on the 21st nlt., resulting in the killing of one man and the wounding of 14 others. The accident was caused by a drove of cattle crossing the track where a down grade existed. The train was thrown from the track and four waggons were completely broken up.

LOCAL NOTES

- -A telegram from London on the 4th says that the new loan was covered five times over.
- —On the last night of Carnival three maskers had a fight, resulting in the instant death of one of them from a stab.
- During February the free papers of 145 slaves were registered in this city. Since the 1st January the number registered is 252.
- —The Saturday before Carnival was a busy day in the parish churches, owing to the number of marriages to be celebrated.
- —We are requested to announce that Gospel services in English will be held every Friday at 7 p. m. at No. 122 Rua Comle d'Eu, hy Rev. Herhert Soper.
- —The movement of passengers on our principal tram lines during the Carnival was: Carris Urhanos 197,308, S. Christovão (two days) 95,528, Jardim Botanico 94,068 and Villa Isabel (three days) 57,166.
- —We are extremely obliged to the enthusiastic citizen, who threw a stone through one of our windows on the Sunday of Carnival. He may call for the missile at his convenience.
- —On the 5th the minister of agriculture authorized the Brazilian consul general in New York to inform sundry emigrants that at present the only favors to be expected from the government are those contained in the Gua do Emigrante.
- —Sr. Francisco da Silva Moreira is likely to remember the 1886 Carnival. On returning to his residence on the last night, he tonnd his unfaithful Dulcinea had fled, together with his furniture, crockery and hills to hearer representing 9,400\$.
- —Notwithstanding the new municipal regulation against the sale of bisingsis for Carnival, they were solid openly everywhere. We have yet to hear of a single arrest on this account. What are municipal by-laws made for, anyway?
- Our Paris contemporary, Le Bifail, estimates the total foreign population of Brazil at 573,070, of which 300,000 are Pottingnese, 180,000 Germans, and 50,000 Italians. The estimate is probably exaggerated in many respects, hecause no account is kept of the foreigners returning to their native homes.
- —To the great surprise of everyhody a large quantity of water was found in the hold of the Aquidabon the other day when the new ironclad went into dock for repairs. With a leaky hull and a disarrangement of the machinery for working the guns, the new vessel appears to be making an unsatisfactory beginning.
- —A subordinate police authority, in parsuance of orders, went to a house in his district to confiscate some of those heastly funder that didots throw around during the Carnival. The result was he got a beating, was locked up and robbed of some \$0\\$ by the authorities of another district. When the police lall out among themselves what chance have private individuals?
- —A son of Mr. Henri Nicoud of this city was hitten by a mad dog on the 9th nlt, and after cauterization with arnica embarked for Paris on the following day to he treated by Pasteur. A cablegram has been received announcing the patient's arrival in Paris on the 5th inst. and his successful treatment by the celebrated physician. The results of the treatment of this first case from Brazil will be anxiously watched.
- —By an aviso of the 23rd alt, the minister of war declines to return a soldier from Bahia to Perambuco on the claim of Domingos da Silva Torres that the said soldier is his slave. The minister decides that the claimant must exhibit his proofs of ownership at the place where the soldier is stationed, as the government will consider the man as free until proofs to the contrary are exhibited. The onus of proof must rest wholly upon the claimant.

- -The December revenue of the state telegraph lines amounted to 57,852\$590.
- —The Centro da Lavoura e Commercio is calling for conee samples to send to the local fairs at Marseilles, Agen and Bourges in May next.
- —An embargo has heen placed upon the transfer of the property of the Companhia Telephonica to the União Telephonica.
- —The Portuguese corvette Rainha de Portugal from St. Paul de Loanda arrived here on the 11th on her homeward voyage.
- "-The French str Ville de Rosario from Havre, bound for the River Plate, put in here on the 11th with machinery damaged.
- -Forty-three persons were not under bonds for good behavior in this city during the month of February, of which 6 were foreigners and 37
- —The public gas illumination of this city in February, including differences in exchange, cost 55,324\$686. The number of gas burners used in the public streets and squares was 6,216.
- —On the 14th, the birthday anniversay of the Empress, 162 slaves were liberated at the city hall through donations to the immicipal fund. Of these 94 were women and 68 men.
- —The police report on the treatment of the slave girls Eduarda and Joanna by their mistress, D. Francisca da Silva Castro, was published in the *Jornal* of the 13th, and will repay perusal.
- —An investigation into the charges against certain aldermen for exacting illegal personal fees from cattle dealers at the Santa Crnz slaughter house, was begun before the 5th district judge on the 1th into
- —The munister of agriculture has consulted the government agent in Europe upon the advisability of effecting all insurances in that department hereafter in nature companies. The idea is good enough, but would it not be well to first inquire into the financial condition of these companies?
- —At a session of the faculty of the Escola Polytechnica on the 11th inst. a commission was appointed to present a project for the reform of the regulations of that school. The composition of the commission does not inspire much confidence in the character of the proposed reform.
- —The Tuesday night's ball at the Principe Imperial theatre was the scene of a fight between some military caslets and others, in which the former were cowardly enough to draw their swords and strike unamed men with them. And no one was arrested and the local press is silent about it!
- —Decree No. 9,559, dated 20th Fehrmary, fixes the following charges for storage at the custom house: ½ per cent. per month up to 2 months, 1 per cent. up to 4 months, 1½ per cent. up to 6 months and 2 per cent. for more than 6 months. The new rates commenced on the 1st inst.
- —The total number of deaths in this city during the past munth, according the daily reports, was 1,101, or an average of 39½ a day, which is equivalent to an annual average of 43½ per thousand. The deaths from yellaw fever were 232, or an average of over 8 a day, and from consumption 122.
- —The government has extended the time in which the Dom Pedro 11 Cable Co. is to lay its cable between the United States and Bazal. A telegrant from that company on the 7th inst. announces the signing of a contract with the "Compagnie des Antilles" for its West Indies connection, It is expected that in six months hence the cables will be land and ready for use.
- —The collector of one of our banks received 100,000\$ from another bank on the 10th, but when the money was paid into the collector's bank 10,000\$ was missing. Whether stolen, or lost, this occurrence is only another proof of how indispensible a clearing house has become here. Fancy a bank collector running around our streets with 100,000\$ in money in his bands. The wonder is, he had not lost it all.
- —Sr. Manoel Barboza, a writer in Le Brifil, should at once return to his native country. His programme for the cabmet is simply unimprovable, and lest we should spoil it by translation we give it in its original French: "Aider l'agriculture, relever le commerce, remetter l'ordre dans les finances et fair disparaitre le deficit." If Sr. Manoel has any hopes that he can bring all this about, he is just the boy we have heen waiting for.
- —Without the slightest wish to criticise the worthy porter at the Exchange, we desire to call the attention of the directory to the necessity of pensioning the polite and kind old man who occupies the position, that his place may be taken hy some one who can understand the desirability of foreign newspapers becoming more realily available to such as require to consult, or desire to peruse them. At present, the service is extremely unsatisfactory, for papers received by a transalantic steamer at half past one, are only available on the following morning.

-What is the difference between yellow fever and typho-icteroide?

-The customs authorities caught a smuggler on the Gironde on the 11th inst, who was carrying ashore in his pockets 9 gold and silver watches and 12 spy-glasses.

-We regret to note that our estcemed contem purary, the Sud-Américain, has felt obliged to comove from this city to Paris, the government not feeling disposed to permit M. Xavier de Ricard to express his opinions on current topics with that freedom which is absolutely necessary to every trustworthy journal. So far as we could see, the criticisms of the Snd-Américam were fair and moderate in every respect, but the police thought otherwise. One colleague will continue his publication in Paris, but of course at some disadvantage owing to the distance from his sources of infurmation.

The government has fined the heirs and legatees of José Maria Pinto Guerra the sum of 402,200\$ for not having described in the inventory the property belonging to the deceased in London, which it is claimed is subject to the legacy tax here. We can not see the justice of such a claim. If the legatees are subject to a similar tax in London which is probably the case, then they must pay which is probably the case, then they among pay a double tax simply because the deceased happened to hold property and die in another country. Guerra was a Portuguese, and we can not see wherein Brazil has a right to tax the property which owned elsewhere. The Brazilian courts can have nothing whatever to do with the property of 402,200\$ looks very much like a grah at the enormous fortune left by the testator.

—In an officer of the 23rd alt, the minister of finance authorizes the sub-treasury at Porto Alegie to pay certain debts of expired fiscal years (exception) cicios findos) but specifically excludes the sum of 52\\$363 owing to an exception because there was 523303 owing to an ex-sonine recense time was not lalance left from the appropriation of the year in question for that specific purpose. The idebter must wait until the government can ask parliament for an appropriation. With reference to this matter the Jornal do Commercio of the 9th says:

"We shall not repeat the arguments with which, since 1880, we have combatted this barsh regulation, which, guarding against no abuse, has given occasion for so great a number of disturbances. We limit ourselves for the present to the con-sideration that, a similar practice being maintained it is necessary to except from its severity the debts a certain description which, if not liquidated in a short time, nearly always lapse or become prescrib ed because of the difficulty or impossibility of collecting them. Of this nature are the debts originating in wages, rations, premiums to vol-unteers, pensions, etc. To impuse upon the poor unteers, pensions, etc. In unpuse upon the poor soldier, who has withdrawn from service, the condition of waiting for a special credit for the pay-ment of amounts which may be due him, is equivalent to comlemning him to a confiscation of what is his own. From such severity the good failh of the state does not go out unhint. The case in question illustrates the inquity. After the competent examination, naturally slow, n debt of 52\$ 363 is recognized, and only after the lapse of one year it is announced to the sub-treasury that in time the corresponding appropriation will be asked. The poor soldier must wait! Should be transfer his residence to another province, he must recommence later on his daily petitions (peditorio) before the departments, providing himself with rules, petition, solicit, importane, spend long days of in-sensate labor, in order to at last obtain the high favor of receiving the miserable sum which belongs to him. A regimen which profinces such results is not the regimen to be maintained."

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

O Erro do Imperador and G Eclypse do Abelicio nismo; by Joaquim Naliuco. Rio de Janeiro: G. Leuzinger & Fillios, 1886. The first two opiscules of a series called the "Propaganda Liheral" which the author is publishing in weekly numbers. The object is to discuss those questions of national importance which the triumph of the conservative party has apparently sent to the rear for the time. The first treats principally of the reaction springing from the overthrow of the Dantas ministry, and the error committed by the Emperor in not sustaining a minister who was striving so earnestly to hasten the work of emaneipation. The second treats, as its title indicates, of the eclipse suffered by abolition through these reactionary movements. They are contributions to the history of the day which should be in every man's haml.

A Illustração; Vol. III, No. 2. The second A THILITAGE, VOL. III, 1972 A standard printed as ever. The title page bears a fine engraving of "The New Song" by A. Dubos.

COMMERCIAL

			Rio de	Janeir	o, March	13th, 1886
Par m	alue of 11	ie Brazil	ian mil	reis (1	Sono), gol	d 27 d.
d	lo	do	do	do	in U. S	. '
		coin at	\$4 84 1	er £1	sig	54 45 Cer
13	0 \$1.00	(U, S,	coin) E	raziliar	gold	. 1\$837
- 0	a of £	erstg. in	n Brazi	lian go	ddbl	. 8 889
			_			

Bank rate of exchange on London to day Present value of the Brazilian milreis (paper)		
da da do in U, S. com at \$4 80 per £1 stg Value of \$1.00 [\$4.80 per £1. stg.] in Brazilian	38 00 cts.	
Currency [paper]		,

DAILY COFFEE REPORTS.

Rio Associação Commercial daily cahlegram to New Yor regarding position and quotations of the Coffee market.

Receipts for a days. I Prices nominal.	and freight by steamer	do Good 2nd, per to kilos expenses	and freight by steamer	Prices: Regular 1st. per 10 kilos expenses	Steamer freight U. States	Exchange on London, private	State of the starket	Sales for United States, bags	Receipts yesterday, bags	Stock this morning, bags		
	00 0	2.600	9 ¼ c	4.300	30 € & 506	19 d	quiet †	4.000	8,000	181,000	Mar. 5	
	60	3,600	9 5116	4.300	30 € 8 5%	8461	quiet	2,000	5,000	181,000	Mar. 6	
	500	2,600	9 5 1 1 6	4.300	30 C & 5%	3/61	quiet	6,000	17,000 *	195,000	Mar. 8	
	oc	3.600	9 5/16	4,300	30 € 6 500	1016	quiet	3,000	23,000 *	214.000	Mar 10	
	orli S	2,600	51,6	4.300	30 C & 500	1934	quiet	2,000	12,000	224.000	Mar. st	
	8 1116	3,600	936	4,300	30 € & 500	2924	steady	8,000	14,000	223,000	Mar. 12	
	9111 8	2,600	936	4.300	30 c & 500	101/4	steady	10,000	5,000	271,000	Mar. 13	
WEEKNLY SUMMLARY. Sales for United States during the week. 36,000 lags Sales for Emispe etc. do 9,000 . Saling Celtamaces for the United States. 12,000 . Seamer electances do (1) 10,000 . Steamer electances do (1) 10,000 . Clearances for European Elsewhete. 28,000 . Freights by steamer. 30 c. & 9% do sail 17,6 & 350 Steamers leading for United States. 3 Stock at Santros this morning 26,000 bags Receipts during week to 3th Mar 33,000 . Sales for United States do 10,000 . do Europe do 10,000 . Stipments to United States do 10,000 . Market quiter: Good Average 3\$550 . Steamers loading for United States 11 . States do 22,000 . Market quiter: Good Average 3\$50 . Steamers loading for United States 11 . States do 10 . Steamers loading for United States 11 . States do 10 . Steamers loading for United States 11 . States do 10 . Steamers loading for United States 11 . States do 10 . Steamers loading for United States 11 . States do 10 . Steamers loading for United States 11 . States do 10 . States 250 . Steamers loading for United States 11 . States 250 . Steamers loading for United States 11 . States 250 . Steamers loading for United States 11 . States 250 . Steamers loading for United States 11 . States 250 . Steamers loading for United States 11 . States 250 . Steamers loading for United States 11 . States 250 . Steamers loading for United States 250 .												

EXCHANGE.

March 4 —The posted rates were 18½ on London, 506 on Paris and €27 on Hamburg at 90 dig: 28710 on New York at sight. The market was quiet, and small amounts of commercial sterling were reported at 18½—19. On head offices business was done at 18 19h, and at 495 for commercial frances. From second hands bank sterling was done at 18½. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 12\$320, sellers at 145000.

March 5.—Posted rates were unchanged and the market quiet. On head office business was reported at 18 13116 and commercial sterling was quoted at the extremes of 19—191/6 Sovereigns closed with buyers at 12\$820, sellers at

March 6 – Rates were advanced to 1874 on London, 506-507 on Paris and 625 on Hamburg at 90-djs, 25900 o New York at sight. Bank sterling from second hands we reported at 19 and commercial at the extremes of 19-19 316. There was very hitle doing. Sovereigns close with buyers at 12880, sellers at 13830

MARCH 8—The market was quiet, but firm, at unchanged rates at the banks. On head offices something was reported at 19, and from second hands at the same rate. Commercial sterling was quoted at 194. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 128930, sellers at 128930.

March 9,—The Exchange was closed and business very generally suspended. The banks maintained yesterday's rates, but closed their doors at about mid-day, as this the last day of Carnival

March 10.—The market was very steady with bank sterling quoted at 18 1516—19, latter on head offices, and commercial at the extremes of 19 1116—19 14, but there was very little movement. Sovereigns closed with sellers at 138000, no buyers.

March 11.-Market quiet with bank sterling quoted at 1 19 116. latter from second bands, and commercial at extremes of 19 116-191/4 Sovereigns closed with buy at 13\$000, no sellets.

March 12—Rates were advanced to 19 on London and c responding rates on other markets. There was nothi-doing and all quitations are numinal. Sovereigns clos with sellers at 12\$940, no bityers.

March 13—Rates are mothanged and the market is qui Commercial sterling is offered in a small way at 191/6. I there seems to be no money at this rate.

—The Banco Uman de Credito asked for tenders for 50 000\$ for the Bracinty Centrol Sugar factory. The par valus 100\$ per dehenture; interest 7 per cent and the loan w taken at 92 per cent

On the 20th inst, the Sta Isabel do Rio Preto raily —On the 20th inst, the 2nd paster of the 10th awill draw Zyo debentures to the amount of 1 per cent, account of the sinking fund for the six mouths ending. December last, Payment for the drawn bonds will comme

—The Bauco Delcredere was formally organized on 11th, by the election of Messrs Antonio Bernardo Pir president and João Nepomuceno de Sã, José Pinto de 6 veira, João Loureapo Fernandes de Aguiru and Hennque Silva Sonza Liberal, directors

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITE Capital £ 1,000
do paid up 500
Reserve Fund 2400

BALANCE SHEET, 27TH FEBRUARY, 1886.

Capital, illi-called	4,444,444	1450
Bills discounted	1,762,806	430
Bills receivable	1,638,856	270
Head office and branches	6,371,386	1 50
Loans, current accusints, etc	4,655,702	090
Bonds of Gold Loan 1879	1,875,566	610
Securities for accounts current, etc	8,513,064	960
Cash	1,459,004	240
	30,722,8915	200
Labilities,		

Liaountes.		
Capital subscribed	8,888,888	890
Deposits in account current	424,754	650
., 3, 6 and 10 days notice	3,053,878	510
,, 30 and 60 days notice	278, 491	770
,, fixed matnrity	2,864,376	940
Securities for accounts current, etc	10,041,206	850
Sundry accounts	3,071,862	800
Bills payable	99,330	799
V 2. () #	30,722,891	200

K. & O K. Rio de Janeiro, 2nd March, 1886.

For London and Brazilian Bank, Limited, W. H. Bilton, actg. Manager. F. Ford, Accountant,

ENGLISH BANK OF RIO DE JANEIRO, LIMITED.

Capital, 50,000 shares at £20.. £1,000,000

BALANCE SHEET, 27TH FEBRUARY, 1886 Assets

Capital, un-called	4,444,441	444
Bills discourted	4,700,924	771
Loans, guaranteed accounts, etc	4,837,277	024
Bills receivable	909,248	490
Securities for loans, accounts current, etc	4,997,226	
Sundry accounts	874,619	
Cash	719 589	644
	21,483,330	537
Liabilities.		
Capital	8,888,888	8888
Deposits in account current	233,172	031

apital	8,888,888		ı
Deposits in account current	233,172		1
do 1lo with notice			П
(In fixed maturity and by hills	2,517,961	283	Г
ecurities for advances and on deposit			ı
Bills payable	223,112	732	ľ
Bills deposited			Г
undry accounts	672,767		ľ
	21,483,3305	537	ľ

E & O. E. Rio de Janeiro, 6th March, 1886 For the English Bank of Rio de Janeiro, Limited, Lovel J. Mullins, Manager. Henry Scott, actg. Accountant.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

30	40	
400\$	do 106½ %	
20	- Banco Auxiliar 195 000	Ι.
4	Banco Brazil	Ι.
20	deh. Macahé and Campos R R 85 %	10
100	,, Sorocabana R.R. 100\$ 65 0/0	1 "
40	hyp. notes Banco Predial 70 %	١.
1	March 5.	١,
7	Six per cent. apolices	7
2	do	7
10	Banco Auxiliar 195 000	10
30	Leopoldina R R 143 000	10
150	deb. do 200\$	
390	1, Sorocahana R.R. 100\$ 65 %	21
40	,, S. Paulo and S. Amaro tramway 190 000	1
50	Alliança Insce. Co.,	
40	Serviço Maritimo 200 500	1
250	deb. Petropolitana cotton mill 204 coo	1 :
36	hyp notes Banco C. Real do Brazil (601,) 72 0/0	1
10	,, do {gold 5%} 2 series 90 000	110

ner-		01			
erv	31 50			000	
000,				000	
Juoy	300			%	
	10			000	
9-	10	Previdente do 5	0	000	
the	1	March 8.			
eers	10	Six per cent. apolices	4 .	non	
	2				
cor-	50	do	5 1	naa	
ing	ijo.			000	
sed	35			000	
	67			000	
ict.	644			96	
hut	20			000	
	100			000	
90	1	March 10.			
lue	41	Six per cent apolices	0 1	200	
was	117	Leopoldina R.R	3 1	000	
	50		65	%	
vay	30		эб	96	
for	55	Jardim Botanico do	0 (000	
3154	25	S. Clnistovão do 30		000	
nce	30			000	
	3,920	deh. Braculty Usine	32	96	
the		March 11			
ito,	20	Six per cent. applices		200	
Di-	13	do			
ďa	1,200#			96	
ш	6			000	
	300		55	96	
D.	103	., Leopoldina R R. 200\$ 18			
	25	Confiança Insce. Co	,	000	
	50			00	
	153	" Arroio dos Ratos coal mine	ю	%	
110	25	Serviço Mariumo 198	8 (000	
- 11	50	hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil (60/o1 7	1	º/o	
	10	,, Ilo do 713	į '	%	
	247	., do [gold 500] 2 series 9	, 5	00	
450	N	Mach 12.			
430	8	Six per cent. apolices 1,08			
270	3	du 1,08			
1 50	53	do			
ogo	500\$	do 108			
610	2001		8		
960	20,000				
240	2,000		14		
200	22	Banco Brazil			
	36	deh. Leopoldina R. R. 200\$			
Bgo	20		5		
	123	Carris Urhanos trauniyay,			
650	30	S Christowno dn 300			
770	25	do			
770	20	Denglaine de Novembre			

LATEST LONDON QUOTATIONS OF BRAZILIAN STOCKS AND SHARES.

EXTRACTED FROM "THE STATIST" AND "RAILWAY NEWS"
OF FEBRUARY 13TH.

Government Stocks.

1803	416	per ct	Loan	100-102
1865	5		.,	99-101
871	5			97-99
1875	5			96-98
1879	41/2			89-91
1883	432		.,	851/4-861/4

Railways.

huid		
20	Alagoas, Lim. 7 per el guarantee	151/4-153/4
00	do 1leb. 6 .,	103-105
20	Uahia a S Francisco 7 per et. gnar	22/2-23
211	Brazilian Great Southern	111/2-12
20	" Imp Cent Bahia	181/2-19
00	do deb b per ci	103-104
00	Campos & Carangola deh. 51/2 per ct	102-104
2D	Conde d'Eu, Lim. 7 per ct gnar	131/2-141/2
001	do deb. 5½ per ct	97-99
00	1) Thereza Christina deb. 51/2 per cent	98-100
20	do 7 per ct. gnar	151/2-161/2
20	Great Western of Brazil 7 per ct. gwar	19-20
00	do 6 per ct deb. stock	100-112
20	Imp Biaz, Natal & Nova Cruz	61/4-71/4
00	do scrip 51/4 per ct	87-90
20	Minus & Rio Lam 7 per ct guar	21 1/2-21 3/4
00	do deb. 6 per cl	104-106
00	Mograun deb 5 per ci	97.14-9814
00	Porto Alegie & Nova Hamburgo deb. 6%	73-77
00	Recife a S. Francisco 7 per ct. guar	96-98
00	rlo deb. 5½ per ct	-
20	S Panlo 7 per et gnar	40-41
00	do deb. stock 5½ per ct	128-130
00	S Panlo & Rio deb. 6 per ct	106-108
00	do do 2nd series	106-108
20	South Binzilian	1834-1914
00	do 6 per ct. Irred	107-109
00	West, S Paulo deb. 7 per ct	111-113

	Miscellaurous.	
15	Amazon Steam Navigation	-81/4
10	English Bank of Rio, Lim	12-13
10	London & Brazilian Bank, Lim	-14
to	Cent Braz. Sugar Factories Pref	-5
25	Rio City Improvements	-24 3/4
00	de deb 5 per. ct	-104
2	Braz street trainways, Lim	—1½
10	Braz Snhmarine Tel	10%-1134
15	West. & Braz. Tel Lim	63/4-7
1/2	do prefer	436-5
16	do defer	21/2-23/3
DO	do deb. A 6 per cent	106-108
00	do do B do	103-105
10	tandon, Plat, & Brazil tel. Lim	3-31/2
00	do 6 per cent. deb	100-103
20	Balifa Gas	26-27
20	do. 10 per cent Pref	-
to	Pará do	41/4-5
20	Rio de Janeiro do	231/2-241/2
10	São Paulo do	16-17
oo	S. John del Rey gold mine	£590

SUMMARY OF THE BANK STATEMENTS. February 27th (in contos de réis or ricoc\u00e3coo).

We include in circulation the issue of hypothecary notes, which are not however legal tender.

Treasny lils
Bil dicountel
Bil notes. Auxilian 14,768 17,708 17,708 1,367 2,049 2,163 2,163 2,163 3,490 3,490 3,490 6,518 8,628 6,518 4,738 5,000 4.475 4.447 4.447 4.447 4.447 4.447 4.447 4.447 4.447 4.447 4.452 4.600 Cont. 7,276 1,768 146 268 1,522 270 270 977 1,450 6,00 222 41975 8827 25 4,913 111 1189 191 6,109 362 10 10 5,241 196 221 1715 6,030 1059 1059 4,701 4,837 909 874 770 174,041 4,444 4,444 6,701 223 673 English Industria 5,473 5,473 5,473 1,623 1,623 1,623 1,623 1,465 704 1,30 London & Brazilhin 1,763 4,656 1,639 1,873 1,886 1,489 26,278 4,449 99 99 1,802 2,584 397 527 113 107 61 356 356 3,472 1,000 3,462 2,462 2,462 2,462 5,472 1,207 24 6,014 936 936 7 8,835 2,000 125 5,1147 468 7 7,85 8,825 Predial 18,500 1,053 13,053 13,053 13,053 13,053 503 503 300 300 2,300 2,300 2,300 3,000 3,0 Ranil

46,200
46,200
46,200
46,200
5,416
5,416
5,416
5,416
5,416
5,42
5,72
45,75
45,75
12,304
12,304
136,206
42,431
305,781 MARKET REPORT.

Exports.

Coffee,—The market has heen entirely at a standstill since our last report. The sales given in were made some time ago, and those to be given in are also old business. Holders have been very firm in their pretensions, and brokers have been tunble to change quotations which are, how ever, purely nominal, for exporters show fulle, or no desite un operate while the exchange market is on very creatic. Receipts continue upon a very fair average, which leads to a belief that the crop is far from exhausted and as European and American stocks are very considerable the position of the bean should lead to a belief that holders in Rio must give way. Exports.

ean should read of the sales since on last report have been:

32,510 bags for United States
32,50 in Enrope of Good Hope
7,655 ii Elsewhere

44,365 liags

The clearances for the same period have been .	
United States:	lugs
Mar. 4 Charleston Russ bk Kosick. 4 New York Belg str Rosse. 6 Baltimore Amer bk Yunneyubu. 11 do Br str Laplace.	5,000 10,000 9,63 19,65
Envope:	
Mar. 4 Hamburg Ger str Desterro	7,13
6 Davidania Vi sir Olchogia	1,79
1: Hamburg Ger str Valpuraiso	1,02
Southampton Br str Tamar	30
Antwerp do 12 Havre Fr str Ville de Marrie	1,62
Elsewhere:	
Mar. 6 Port Elizabeth Swed bk Buhler	4,00
4 Cope of Good Hone Br lug Gieuboyn	2,45
Z Dinas Plate Br str Helft Act	16
12 do hal str Adria	50
12 do Fr str Gironde	1,41

Receipts for the last nine days has a averaged 9,308 gammin 9,443 bags for the pacceding nine days.

The daily average since the 1st first, has been 1:

8,766 bags

against 12,846 ... 1885

7,73 ... 1885

7,94 ... 1885

1,048 ... 1885

1,048 ... 1885

1,048 ... 1885

1,048 ... 1885

1,048 ... 1885

1,048 ... 1885

1,048 ... 1885

1,048 ... 1885

1,048 ... 1885

1,048 ... 1885

1,048 ... 1885

1,048 ... 1885

1,048 ... 1885

1,048 ... 1885

1,048 ... 1885

1,048 ... 1885

1,048 ... 1885

Brokers do not change qui

sidered purely nominal.	SE.	
nocica pin-ij ii	per 10 kilos.	per urrobu
Washed	4\$150 6\$130 nominai	o\$100 91con nominal
Good first	4 490 4 700	6 600 - 6 996 6 200 - 6 505
Ordinary first	3 B10 — 4 999 3 470 — 3 750	5 600 - 6 000 5 100 - 5 500
Ordinary second	3 000 - 3 349 3 270 - 3 479	4 500 - 4 900
Escolha	2 250 - 2 380 a estimated to be	3 300 - 3 50 234,000 bags b

one broker, and 216,000 bags by another.

Vessels leading and to lout.	7
	bugs
New York Br str Ashbrook	12,000
J. Br ba Posella Smith	12,000
do Port bk Venturosa	11,000
1 Dim sta Kehler	_
at Mark or Baltimore Br str Phanta	25,000
Olema Resty Lattel	_
London and Antwerp Br str Leibnitz	_
	_
	4.700
	1,000
Madiananean Ital str Orione	,,,,,,,,,

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SALES OF COFFEE

Tourselve per creamer	Exchange on London average	do Good 2nd.	Average price Ordinary 1st per arroba	Stock		Shipments	Total Sales bags	Elsewhere	" Cape	Burope	H	Sales U. States	Receipts bags		
		do	rarroba	:	3	:	bags	:	;			:	bags		
30C & 5%	18%	Nom.	Nom.	190,000		27,367	5,505	foo I	ł	į	2 35	3,913	7.467		Mar.
30c & 5%	19	Nom.	Nom.	1994000	-	8,470	4.636	1,670	250	: ;	760	1,947	5,367		Mar. 5
30 € № 5%	191/8	Nom	Nom.		38.00	4.663	2,963	1			ti	7,018	12,831		Mar. 6
1	1	1	ı		217.000	ı	1	1	ı		1	1	4.984		Mar. 7
300 86 5%	193/1	Non	Nom	1	226,000	4.663.	1	1			1	1	12,942		Mar 8
50C & 5%		No.	N SOM	4	431,000	1	3,870	000		ì	!	3,070	9.397		Mar 9
300 ℃ 500	1972		N. S.	No.	241.000	14.991	1,972	*30		ı	ı	1,516	12,462	-	Mar io
300 00 519			χ.	N _o E	240,000	1	11,010			1	1.486	6,836	13,650	1	Mar n
300 00 0.0	-0- × -0-	-	N on	Non.	234.000	15,105	0,719		. 026	1	1,067	4,626	4.671		Mar 12
_		ı	ļ	ı	1	20.000	7597	ar Opfi	7.655	250	8,158	59,003	104,713		since 1st Mar.
_	ı	1	ı	ı	1		9 00 00	1.025.680	154.758	52,050	021,319	2,00/,00	3.203.754		since 1st July

Brokers report a fair movement in the markets, without any great animation, although arrivals of all articles, we quote, have been stall. Plour closes fairly active, but at irregular prices, the larger dealers considering their sphere has been invaded by some of our evoportees. In plur we have to note the receipts of a cargo of Fitch and one of Sweilsh, the latter a long time on the way. Other articles show little, or no change, as will be seen from our quotations below.

Flour.—Receipts since our last report have been:

F to a L' - Veccibis aniec our move l'	
Tibor from Trieste: SSSF	50 brls
Dorri from New Zealand : 599 hags	349 11
Oring from River Plate:	1,000 11
700 bags	350 ,.
	1,749 brls.

Sales for the same period have been ab prokers estimate stuck in first hands to be

timate stock in first hands to be:

16,000 bils American

8,000 ii River Plate

24,000 lirls Quotanous are:

Trieste, Richmond 181 nominal
17\$500—18\$000
nominal
17 750—18 500
17 000—17 250
nominal
15 000—17 500
16 500—17 000 Richmond 181
do 201
Baltimute 18t
do 201
Western & Int.
Chilh
River Plate
New Zealand

but at very irregular price

Pitch Pine —The Laura from Brunswick brings about 310,000 feet which are reported sold at 41\$500 per doz. of 378 feet. We may quote the market steady at this price.

White Pine.—No receipts, and brokers report the

market firm at 115 is, per foot.

Spruce Pine -- There is still nothing whatever to report as to this article.

report as to this article.

Swed1sh Pine.—Receipts have been about 650 dozen
per Laviña from Hernosand, reported to be upon order. As
to quality, we may quote red deals at 368500—418000 and
white at 35800—378000 per dozen.
Kerosene.—There have been no receipts and the
market is quoted a shade firmer at 68500 per case for invoices.
Lard.—Receipts nil, and the market rather quite, although
steady. Brokers quote invoices at 300—400 rs per lb.
ROSIn.—We have had no receipts, blut we hear that sales
have been made at about 68500—108500 per brl. as to quality
and weight.

Bran -The Orénoque brought 1,000 bags from the River Plate and brokers continue quotations at 2\$400---2\$500 per ng for this quality.

Indian Corn.—There have been no receipts of foreign naze, and the quotations farmished as are about unchanged at \$300--5\$600 per bag for River Plate corn.

Turpentine.—No receipts; the last quotation was at bout 475---520 rs. per kilo. at retail.

Cod fish. —Receipts have been 1,550 tubs per G. T. B. from Jersey to dealers. The stock has become very much educad, and the market extremely firm. Tubs are quotest, Z. R. C. 30500. B. 30500. and cases at about 355000 if the last there are few, or none in the market.

Cement.—The only receipts have been 550 casks per Perlen from London: prices are nominal in the absence of

e43 ... annovae
ill to companies and dealers.

Rice.—There have been no receipts of toreign tice ani
prokers quote the market rather finner at a slight advance,
nvoices are quoted at about 98600—98700 per hag.

Hay .- No receipts. The last quotation was 60 -- 65 rs.

SANTOS.

From Messys John Brudsham & Co's Market Report, dated art March

The clearances during February were: United States: Europe ! Europe:
Hawre.
Antwerp.
Hamburg.
Bremen.
Southampton.
Berdeama.
Marseille.
Genoa 149:3

* including 276 hags shipped via R10

SIMPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN PESSELS.

JLTRCH. s.

PARLINGE-IR by Georgie; 229 tons; Merric; 12 ils cotte seed to Max Nothmann.

JLTR 6.

ANDER—Sor lk Perlot; 454 tons; Andresen; 49 ds; sin dries to Walter, Hinte & Co.

MAR. 7

CARDIST—Br ship Forest Hall; 1,999 tons; Bailie; 39 et coal to Nuton, Megaw & Co.

—Br bk T. B. D.; 619 tons; Dagwell; 47 ds; coal P. S. Nicolson & Co. P. S. Nicolson & Co Prietto Alexane—Dan by Hanking Marrier, 144 tons; M thiesein, 23 ds. cereals to José da Rocha e Soura MAR. 8. HAMII/10.—Ger hg. Ceres: 288 tons, Sockmann; 53 ds; si dires to Hermann Stoltz & Co.

CARDIFF II Ship Parameter, 1376 tons; Poster, 46 ds, coal to D. Pedro II railway.

— Br lik Chrystolfte, 1097 tons; Lamb; 47 ds, coal to Wilson Sony & Co.

witson sons & Co.

Nor ship Mathibla; 172; tons, Hansen; 40 ds coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

JERSTY—Br Bg. G. D. T.," 119 tons, Cantall, 46 ds; codfish to Zenla & Silverta.

10 Zenna e Suvena.

Lisnox—Port by Providencia; 523 tons; Martins; 38 ds; sindhas to Joé Antunio Gonçalves Santos

MAR, 10.

CARDIFF—Amer ship Vinginia; 1019 1018; Allen; 48 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

OFORTO-Port Ing Nova Unido; 409 tons; Silva; 37 ds; sun-ifres ti José Antonio Gonçalves Samos. MAR. 11.

-Swed lug Lorrisa; 249 tons, Ole

CARDIFF—Swed bk Sunderk; 592 tons; Ahmann; 49 ds; coal to D Pedro II railway.

LISBON—Swed bk Were; 393 tous; Stridsberg, 36 ds, sali to Barbosa Costa & Co Porto Alegra—Ger bg Aunu, 153 tons Loger; 21 ds; beans to José da Rocha e Souza.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN PESSELS

ST. PIERKE—Fr bk Charles Collett 406 tuns; Larigheté, ballast. es—Swed by Siri; 197 tons; Malmberg; do.

BARBADOES—Swed by Sirri, 191

MAR, 5.

Victoria—Gr by Marie von Oldendarf; 165 tons, Voss, sundres

CHARLESTON-Russ bk Kosack; 344 tons; Lindblad; coffee SIAR 7 PORT ELIZABETH-Swed bk Bahter; 490 tony, Fraudlind,

TRINIDAD—Amer Ing Mathible Kranz, 713 1008; Richt ballast. MAR. 8.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE-Br lng Glenloyn; 210 tons, Law-rence; coffee.

MAR, 9.

Channell, f. o.—Br lik Aller M, Cruigt 373 tous: Johnston part cargo ex Alufrew Ridi
Banadadors, North Emblar, 379 tous; Simonsen, ballast,
S. Marc (Haiti)—Ger bis Allikular, 335 tons; Hirsch; do.

MAR. 10.

BARDADGES-Br lik George R. Donne; 957 trus; Robbins; ballast.

Rio Grande-Dutch hg Feornit; 99 tons; Haman; sundries.

M21 K. 12.

BALTIMORE — Amerikk *Vanioyden*, 462 tons; McClean; coffee.

BARBADOES — Br schr *Pvancis Yolin*; 218 tons; Williams; ballast. MAR. 12.

MARANHAM-Port bk Arcelling, 540 tons; Monteno; sundries,

۱	VESSELS AFLOAT & LOADING FOR	R10.
١	Ashihur Oporto	
1	Am) Rosano	
1	Anny Rosario	
ŀ	Astrucina Cardiff	
ļ	Augustiu Edwards, Newport	
1	AllianoiOporto	
ı	Angr Hamburg	
1	Anudia Pensacola	
1	Alice Newport News	ı Feli,
ı	Anduch Operto	
	Brn/o Antwerp	
	Bertha Cardiff	g Dec.
	Bertha Hamburg	·
1	Brodrene Marseilles	
i	Charles Connell	ir Dec.
	Classitus Oporto	
	Crusuler	22 Jan.
. !	Divisi Branswick	22 Jan, 5 Jan.
١.	Echa Marseilles	23 Jau.
t	Ellen Ginat Cardiff	25 Jan,
	E. S. Powell New York	30 Jan.
		20 Jan.
1	Elementer Hamburg Engenie Neurcastle	vo jian
С	Fraithif Newcastle	12 Jan.
l	Chal Tidings Bahimore	2 Feb.
		12 Jan.
5		5 Feh.
h	Aller Bloom	25 Jan
8		6 Jan.
Ü	Hafanog Greenock Hans Fulc Hamburg	a jam.
ıÌ		in Fehr
0	Hight Newpoil	16 Feb.
	Helena Neweastle	15 Peb.
	Hjeumet Cardift	**
١.	Intervieus Hamburg	
	Istilita Oporto	
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	7. II Parker Richmond London	
	Lessa London	
	Luisit Oponii	21 Jan.
	Mai/ru Newport	, Feh.
	Mangaraka Oporta	
	Matrietralia ho Oportu	
	Mary Londar Blyth	ı Feh.
	Vorsi 'Cardiff	
	Otto di Newcastle	22 J an.
	Parrot Oporto	7 Feb.
00	Partherin Liverpool	
06	Rall/ Oporto	31 Jan
_	Rose Antwerp	7 Dec.
86	Robert Merr Cardiff	
	Ross London	
-	Redekkah Bransnick	
	Semin Weber Cardiff	25 Jan
	Stemart Freeman Cardiff	
	Serviu Oporto	
	Sazensen Cardiff	
		28 Nov
n:	Sanik Hamiy Cardiff	
	Tuskir Cardill	
ın	Zamhrik Cardiff	ı8 Jan
	Trong Cardift	10 Feb
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ds.		10 Fel
	Pasca do Gunto Oporto	7 Fel
t		3 Feb
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in	Ware Queek Cardiff	11 Feb
	Wanderer Marseilles	
1111	7 1111111111111111111111111111111111111	4 Fe
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ARRIVALS OF FORFIGN STEAMERS

DATE	NAME	TABLE FILLS	CONSTRUCTO TO
Mar 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 6 6 7 7 7 8 8 9 9 9 10 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	RAMP Rio Negro Fr Magellan Br Desteno Gr Glerschel Br Kaikoma Br Gliterschel Br Coremajne Fr Laplace Br Pluenis Br Arancanna Br Sirms Br Onion Br Nicosian Br Cammag Br Gironde Fr Y, de Rosmio Tama Br Walpanaso Gr Mecha Gr Valpanaso Gr	lluvre" 22d laiverpool* 21d surtes 17l London* 32d Wellington 22d Trieste 38d Wellington 21d River Plate 41d July 10d Liverpool* 26d River Plate 33d Antwerp* 39d P. Alegre* 10d Bordeavx* 1842d Bordeavx* 1842d	A. Lenhá & C Wilson Sens & C F. Johnston & C Norton, M'w & C Wilson Sons & C E. Johnston & C Wilson Sons & C Mess Maritimes Norton, M'w & C Hard, Rand & C Wilson Sens & C Nirton, M'w & C do To master Norton, M'w & C
13	Adria Ital Kepler Blg V de Macein	Genoa* 22d Pantos 25h	J.N. Vincenzi &F Norton, M'w & C A. Leubá & C

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS. CARLO WHERE TO undrie

Morr. | V. de Ceará Fr | Havre * Magellon Br | Valporaiso * Valporaiso Gr | Va

				RIO NEWS.	TOTAL I	OND	C	
FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF			GOV	ERNMENT AND PROVI		NOMINAL VA		LAST QUOTATIONS
RIO DE TANEIRO, MARCH 13(III, 1666.	RMISSION	CURCULATION	Apolices	DEMOMINATION Jan Julydo	-	1,000\$0 200—8	top 108 %	r,088\$000—1,090\$000
NAME Z H FROM CONSIGNED	339,675,100,5000 2,158,400 000	336,003,100\$000 1,997,200 000 119,600 000	'il do	00	E 010	1,000 0	92 0/4	
	119,600 000 30,000,000 000 \$1,885,000 000	22,443,500 000 42,777,500 000 7,989,600 000	Gold Loan of a	до do do	6 %	1,000 C	1,300 000	
American lug Allanwilde 666 Mar. 2 Pensacola Phipps Bros & C lk Silas Fish 667 New York. Phipps Bros & C Wilson Sous & C Wilson Sous & C	10,212,100 000		Province of N	HYPOTHECARY NOTES	5 %	100\$0	000 100 ⁰ /u	711/2 %0
sp Virginia 1040	=	2,123,500\$000 1,553,400 000 3,359,700 000	Credito Real do	BrazilJant , Julydo	5 % 6 % 5 %	100 C	5s 90\$500	89 000- 91 000
sp Kambira 1952 Jan. 28 Cardiff Wilson Spns & C bk Prince Rupert 1108 30 Cardiff Mess. Maritimes bk Prince Rupert 1108 Ed. 6 Liverpool. P. S. Nicolson & C	=	3,898,800 000 5,447,200 000	p lo S. Predial	HVPOTHECAE' NOTES June , Dec. June , Dec. June , Dec. June , Dec. July J	6 %	100 (90 70 No	69 %- 70% %
British 1952 Jan. 28 Cartiff Wilson Spry. & C.				DEBENTURES AND S	SHARES		LAST DEVIDEND	
bk H, B. Cann. 1299 of Everinor. Wilson Sons & C sp Servia	KE K	18D	an a	NAMES	RESERVE PUND	LAST SALE	AN'T PAID	LAST QUOTATIONS
1	CAPITAL #	3	VALE	BANKS	6,671\$368	195\$000	84000 Jan. 1886	
bk Pern	500,000 2,5	00 All	200 All 200 All	Auxiliar Buzzl Commercial do Riode Janeiro.	6.018.128 878	255 000 245 000 220 000	8 000 Jan. 1886 9 000 Jan. 1886 8 000 Jan. 1886	255\$000— 240 000—244 000 210 000—
1	12,000,000 60,0	00 30,000	200 All 200 60	Commercio	695,000 000 56,318 467 61,591 329	50 000 64 000	10 % Jan. 1886 3 700 Jan. 1886	=
	5,000,000 25,0 (1,000,000 50,0	00 24,313 00 All	200 L 10 200 All	English of Rio de Juneiro, Limited	\$ 180,000 872,000 000 £ 240,000	140 000 200 000	6 ono Jan, 1886 8 s Oct, 1885	
so Vancouver r376	£ 1,000,000 50,0	100 All .	£ 20 £ 10 200 All 200 All	Mercantil de Santos Predial	375,000 000 174,919 770 2,320,306 987	250 000 60 000 285 000	6 000 Jan. 1886 6 000 Jan. 1883 10 000 Jan. 1886	282 000285 000
bk Chrysolite 1097 hg G. D. T 119 bg Laura 457	4,000,000 20, 8,000,000 40, 1,000,000 5,		200 All 200 40	Umão de Credito	2,320,300 907	75 000	9 000 Jan. 1886	72 000 80 000
Norwegian		000 All	200 All 200 All	Bussi. Commercial do Riode Janeiro. Commercia. de S. Paulo. Commercia. do Brazil. Cestido Sea de Sea Paulo. Cestido Sea de Mercantil. London and Buszilian, limited. London and Buszilian, limited. Mercantil de Santos Predual União de Crelito. União de Crelito. Lasão de Araraman Campos and Carangela. do debentues. Corçovado. Just de Viga to Pioli. do debentues.	11,642 300	130 000	2½ % Dec. 1885 5½ % July 1885	= 50 000
bk P. Engene 2819 13 Newcastle B. Rodtignes & C bk Traveller 819 13 Macao L. Carvalho & C L. Carvalho & C L. Carvalho & C	£ 375,000 -	AII	£ 160 — All 200 All	Corcovado. Juiz de Fóra to Pian.	\equiv	40 000 	6½ % Jan. 1886	
bg Rabbi	1,500,000 7: 400,000 - 20,000,000 100,	- 1	200 All 200 20	do debentines	107,827 748	145 000	7 000 Jan. 1886 700 Jan. 1886 612 " Oct. 1885	186 500-189 500
bk Clambell. 1332 26 Cardiff. D Pedro II R-R bk Olaf Roll. 227 Mar. 1 Antwerp Laureys & C bk Macksinni 669 2 Newport Wilson Sons & C	10,969,600 -		200 - 6 50 -	do debentures	115,648 670	585 000	4 000 Jan. 1886	—585 000
December 132 25 Cardiff December 14	8,000,000 40, 2,972,250 - 1,071,000 -	29,754	250 I	do do debentues	107,258 166	85 °/o 283 500	10 800 Oct 1885	
			200 All	Leopoldina do and series do debentures do debentures do do Macalé e Canapos do do delestitues do do do do do do do do do do do do do do do do	=	180 000	5 % Jan. 1886	
Stredith 1	1,000,000 1,200,000 6	000 1.350	200 All	Oeste de Minas do debentures	8,717 036 759,030 803	180 000 202 000 250 000	8 % Oct. 1885	
	£ 139,400	1	£ 100 All	Paulista (West of S. Paulo)	20,050 563	240 000 25 000	9 000 Jan. 1886	
German bg Cato. (6c Feb. 22 Marko To order bg Activ. (95 2c Cadiff Wissan Sons & C by Meser (70 Mar. Greenock B Rodrigues & C by Cerex. (285 6 Hamburg 1 Soile & C bg Auton 153) (12 J. Alogre, B. J. K. e Soura	1,922,000	000 10,000	100	do subsidiary		100 ^D 10 204 000	61/2 U Jan. 1886 7 " Oct. 1885	
bg Ceres. 288 8 Hamburg. II Stoltz & C bg Anton 153 12 P, Alegre. B. J. R. e Sonza		,oso All	200 Al 200 -	do debentmes	474 493	188 000	7 000 May 1885 7 000 Feb. 1886	-102 000
Danish Sch Files 112 Feb. 22 P. Alegre To order B. J. R. e Sonza	3,800,000 19 1,600,000 £ 140,000	.000 6,984	200 Al			197 000 501 000 200 000	6 0 Jan. 1886 814 0 Jan. 1886	5
Halian Cof Dale & C	1,000,000	325 30,000	200 Al	1 S. Paulo e Kio de Janeiro		145 000 155 000 22 000	= =	
Dutch	£, 676,300	= =	£ 100 - A	do amaining		62 000 65 0/0	D " 100, 100	5 641/2 %-651/2 %
bg Bar, Hend'k . 152 Mar. 3 Empedrado la distress Spanish A Danilla In distress	£ 320,000	23,591	L 50 -	do debentures	34,600 000	500 000	61/2 % Feb. 188	-
bk India 760 Feb. 21 Manna In Graces	800,000	,000 All	200 A	TRANWAVS Carris Urbanos	69,614 678	268 000 480 000	6 % Jan. 188	6
Lt. The 1715 Age Feb. 28 Cardiff B. Runnights & C	A61,000		500 — 100 — 200 A	do do	\equiv	182 000	3 500 Jan. 188	6 151 500-155 000
Description	500,000 500,000	2,500 All	200 A 200 A	h Nitherony up debentines II Pernambuco	67,011 92	181 000 120 000 91 ⁰ / ₁	6 000 July 188	14
bk Rita Norton 822 Nov. 25 Bulls with R Ferneira Pinto & bk Probidade 467 Nov. 26 1 lo Sal V. L. Mitanda & bk Probidade 448 Jan. 21 do Sal V. L. Mitanda &	C 360,000 1,200,000	 5,000 3,500	200 A	flo debentures	40,000 000 477,939 55	307 OUR	15 000 lan. 188	6
bk Nova Venetra 319 29 (Oporto J. A. G. Santos bk Venturosa 474 Feb. 8 Uporto J. A. G. Santos bk Andr'e Neves 224 19 Pelotas A. Moreira & C.	1,000,000 2 1,000,000 1	.NI → 000,0	200	S Canistoviao S Paulo e S Amaro debentures	189,077 200	190 000		
bk Venturosa	2,000,000	IIA 0004c	6 15 A	MAVIGATION COMPANIES Amazon Steam Navigation	£ 60,77	8 305 000	8 000 Jan. 188	86 305 000-320 000
	4 000,000 2	0,000 All B,000 All	200 1	S. Paulo e S. Amaro detentioned: Villa Trabello margiarine contrastits II. Amazon Steam Navigation. III. Braclicia de Navigațio. II. Fajirito-Santoa Caravellas Ferry. do debenture: II. Nacional de Navigațio.	8,186 48	08 "/	8 6/0 Nov. 181	97 %—100 %
Foreign Markets	1,377,300 t,000,000	0,000 16,000		do debenures		212 000 228 00 110 000	- lan -8	
Ceylon Times, 17th Jan.	\$00,000 300,000	4,000 2,500	200	ulo 2nu series		212 00	o 4 coo Feb. 18	
101.AL cwts. 153323 20466 7174 7174 7174 7176 7176 7176 7176 7	4,000,000+	3,000 1,853	200 2	INSTRANCE	38,165 11	10 545 00	34 000 Jan. 18	86 590 000 86 69 000 70 000
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3834 June, 1885, 1893 June, 1885, 1893 June,	1,200,000\$	6,000 3,750	200	All Agricola de Campos do debentures All Aracaty	=	96 "		
Colachel. Colachel. Salate 3146 3146 115522 115522	300,000 241,600 500,000	1,500 t.450 2,500 All	200	All Lorens	=		- Oct 18	
6	250,000	$\Xi \parallel \Xi$	200	do debentures	=	89	8 % July 13	
Cochin. 4884-85, c	300,000		200	All Porto Real.	23,975		Jan. i	886
	230,000 800,000 600,000	= 1 =	200	- Pureza		203 0		
11 Season Beypore. 34430	1,700,000	8,500 AI	200	All Quissania. do debeutures All Rio Branco.	::: =	209 0	- -	
Coan	800,000 475,000	7,500 A	N & 10	GAS COMPANIES		55 0 300 0	1000 1000 Nov. 1	885
Malabar Calic Calic S	1,200,000	6,000 A	200	All Niheinhy All Rio de Janeiro. All Arroio dos Ritos (coal). do debentures. Cacapava (cold).	=	70	*/o 8 00 =	71 %
611. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.	490,000 800,000 500,000	= =	1 = 1	Cacapava (cold). S. Jusé d'El Rey (gold). do debentnes. COTTON MILLS		85	ofo 3 % Jan.	1386
Exports from 11/14/2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	1,600,000	8,000 A	1 200	All Alliança	1,975	000 220		1883 210 000-230 000
8 25 1 ± 2	3,000,000	15,000 A	200	do defentires Confiança Industrial	\equiv		= =	=======================================
Of Coffee	200,000	A	1 200	do depentures		200 220 92	000 7 % Jan.	1886
Statement of C	1,000,000 400,000 600,000	3,000 A	200	All S Pedro de Vicantara		pa	7 %	
Statement of Coff	2,000,000 1,000,000	10,000 A	200	All Petropolitana do debentiires	_	204	l e o l lan	
S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S	3,000,000\$	6,000 A	200	All Associação Commercial	=	220 480 708	000 7½ 9 U Ian	1886
lles unix unix unix unix void unix	£ 200,000 800,000	15,000 7,5	All 300 200	All Carruagens Fluminense	12,000	130 100	000 Jan	1886
London London Hararelle Hararell Hararelle Hararell Hararelle Hararell Hararelle Hararell	1,000,000 1,000,000 10,000,000	50,000 18,0	00 200 200 200	All Constructora All Docas de 1) Pedro II		192	000 9 0/n Aug	1885 1886
The in- of - fire experted to Ceylon in the above table	500,000 e is, 220,000	1,400 7	All 200 All 50 All 100	All Glota market All Industrial Fluminense (kiosques)	8.822	211 198	000 3 000 Aug.	1885 00 000 1886 198 00
no doubt, the greater part of it, sent down here to that	outh 1,984,000	9,920	\ 200 \ 200 200	All Serviços Maritimos All Telephonica do debentures	3,876	003	8 % Oct.	1885
Indian parchment coffee is sent to Colombo to be cured	813,200		7		L.			

Jusurance.

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INSURANCE COMPANY.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro Phipps Brothers & Co.

No. 16, Rna do Visconde de Inhauma.

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INSURANCE Co.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Watson Ritchie & Co

No. 25, Rna de Theophila Ottoni.

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Coiner of Rua Visconde de Itahorahy

H OME AND COLONIAL MARINE INSURANCE Co.

Agents for the Empire of Brazil Norton, Megaw & Co.

No. 82, Rua 14 de Março, Rio de Janeiro.

THE MARINE INSURANCE COM-PANY LIMITED.

Agent in Rio de Janeiro

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Corner of Rua do Visconde de Itaborahy.

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Wilson Sons & Co. Limited. No. 2 Praça das Marinhas

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Blasting Gelatine and Dynamite

In cases of 50 lbs. ea., nett weight Also patent Detonator caps and Bickford's patent use. For further information and price, apply to the Agents for Brazil:

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UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL PORTS Established in 1865

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Thomas Norton,

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IVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE MAIL STEAMERS.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE

BELGIAN AND BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENTS.

To New York: [Every Samuday]

 osse
 Mar. 6th

 cpler
 [Loading in Santos]
 , 13th

 trion
 , 20th

 irins
 (Loading in Santos)
 , 27th
 EXTRA

A shhrooke ... To Southampton:

Belgian mail..... Mai. 21d do do, 15th do do, 29th For Other Ports:

To Rio Grande Ports:

Cavour.
Chatham
or Cauning

Every
Wednesday

LAMPORT & HOLT;

21 Water Street, Lavergool ARTHUR HOLLAND & Co.,

17. Leadenhall Street London

For freight and passages apply to Agents: -- NORTON, MEGAW & Co

No. 82 Riis in ite Março Broker: - Sivert Sivertsen, Rua 1º de Março Nu. 35

ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

Under contracts with the British and Brazilian Governments for carrying the mails.

> TABLE OF DEPARTURES, 1886

Date Steamer Destination Mar. 18 Elbe..... Santos, Monterideo and Buenos Ayres ,, 24 Tagus ... Southampton and Antwerp, calling at Bahia, Pernambuco and Lisbon.

This Company's steamers leave Southenapton on the sith and zath of every month and arrive in Rio de Janetin on the 38th and toth proceeding to the River Plate after the necessary delay. The latter also calling at Santss. The homeward bound steamers continue to leave Rio in the 9th and 24th of every month. The former as a calling at Sants.

notos Furfieight and passager apply to

E W MAY, Soperintendent Rua do General Camara No. 2. (Corner of Rua Visconde de Italioraliy)

U NITED STATES AND BRAZIF MAIL STEAM SHIP Co.

The fine packet

FINANCE.

sail on or about 24th March at NEW YORK

calling at Bahia, Pernambuco, Maranhan, entering the two last named ports

PARA, BARBADOES and Sr. Thomas

essages and information apply to For passages and information apply to Wilson, Sons & Co., Limited; Agents No. 2 Praça das Marinhas And for cargo to

W. C. Peck.

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ENGLISH BANK

RIO DE JANEIRO

(LIMITED) HEAD OFFICE IN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Rio de Janeiro, Pernambuco, Santos and Pará

 Capital
 £
 1,000,000

 Ditto, paid wp
 £
 500,000

 Reserve Fund
 £
 180,000

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, and transacts every description of Banking business

ONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:

BRANCHES:

LONDON

LISBON, OPORTO, PARĂ, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA RIO DE JANEIRO, RIO GRANDE DO SUL, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO, AND MONTEVIDEO.

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